

INFANTRY Drill Regulations

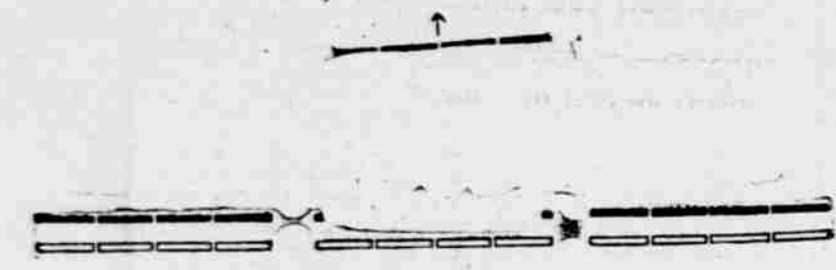
UNITED STATES ARMY.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE REGIMENT.

(Continued.)

Order in Echelon.

457. Being in line at a halt, to advance in echelon: 1. Form echelon at (so many) yards; 2. (Such) the base battalion; 3. MARCH.



Pl. 86, Par. 457.

At the second command the major of the designated battalion commands: 1. Forward; 2. Guide center; the other majors caution: Stand fast.



Pl. 87, Par. 457.

At the command march, the designated battalion advances; the others take up the march, each when it has the specified distance from the one next preceding.

A file closer from each rear battalion marches at the specified distance directly in rear of the guide on the nearest flank of the preceding battalion. Each rear battalion marches abreast and preserves the interval of twenty-four paces from the file closer thus posted.

458. The regiment in echelon advances, halts, oblique, marches to the rear, or by the flank by the same commands as when in line.

Being in Echelon of Battalions, to Form Line.

459. 1. Form on line (such) battalion; 2. MARCH.

The designated battalion halts or stands fast; the others form on the line of the one designated by moving to the front or rear.

A general alignment is given if necessary.

THE BRIGADE.

460. The brigade consists of three regiments, but the rules prescribed are applicable to a less or greater number; it is commanded by a brigadier general.

461. Regiments in line are designated right, center, and left; or, if one be in rear, right, left, and rear; in column, they are designated leading, center, and rear.

Unless otherwise directed by the general, the regiments are posted according to the rank of the colonels; in line, from right to left, the senior on the right; in two or three lines by regiments, the senior in the first line, the junior in the rear line; in column, from head to rear, the senior at the head.

462. The interval between regiments is forty-eight paces.

463. In line, the general takes post one hundred paces in front of the center of the brigade; in column, at the head of the brigade.

The general is attended by the adjutant-general, riding on his left, his aids six paces in rear. When the remaining officers of his staff are present, they ride on the left or in rear of the aids, according as they form one or more ranks, senior on the right, the orderlies three paces in rear of the staff.

464. The drill exercises should be limited to movements used in campaign.

The regulations for the evolutions of the regiment are applicable to the brigade.

In moving into position, the regiments and battalions are habitually marched in column of fours and by the shortest practicable route.

465. When the orders of the general to a regimental commander are communicated through staff officers, the name of the regimental commander or the permanent designation of the regiment will be mentioned.

These orders should be explicit and should cover the following points:—

First. The manner to be executed by the brigade.

Second. The particular formation the regiment is to take: as, in two lines, line of masses, etc. When the formation is not specified, the regiment forms in line.

Third. When forming the brigade in two or more lines by regiment, the number of lines, the distance between the lines; the line in which the regiment is to form, and its point of rest.

When necessary, staff officers are sent to indicate the point of rest for each line.

Fourth. Whether the right or left of the regiment is to connect with the left or right of another regiment that precedes it on the line.

Fifth. Whether the right or left flank of the regiment will be exposed.

Being in Column of Fours, to Form Front into Line.

466. The general sends orders as follows:

To each colonel: The brigade to form front into line; to the leading regiment: Form front into line; to the center regiment: Form front into line, your right connecting with left of leading regiment; to the rear regiment: Form front into line, your left connecting with right of leading regiment, right flank exposed.

The colonel of the leading regiment forms it right front into line; the colonel of the center regiment marches it forward to the line, to the left of the leading regiment, so as to have an interval of forty-eight paces, and forms it left front into line; the colonel of the rear regiment marches it forward to the line, to the right of the leading regiment, and forms it right front into line.

On the same principles the regiments may be formed front into line, in any order.

Being in Column of Fours, to Form Line to the Right or Left.

467. The general sends orders: Form line to the right (or left).

The colonel commands: 1. Fours right (or left); 2. MARCH; 3. Battalions, 4. HALT.

468. To form in two or three lines, the general sends orders: Form in two (or three) lines to the right (or left), or adds: At (so many) paces distance.

The colonel of the leading regiment forms his regiment in two lines to the right and halts it; the colonels of the rear regiments give the commands for forming in two lines, each when his first battalion has closed to forty-eight paces from the right flank of the first line of the regiment preceding.

469. Being in column of fours, on right or left into line is executed on similar principles, each regiment passing beyond the one preceding.

When regiments are formed in two or three lines, the first line advances far enough to allow the second or third line to clear the line of march.

470. Being in column of platoons, line is formed to the right or left, to the front and on right or left, according to the same principles.

According to the same principles, the brigade may be formed in one, two, or three lines of platoon columns, lines of masses or lines of columns of fours; or one or two regiments may be given a designated formation.

To March in Line.

471. The general sends orders: Advance in line (or such formation), (such) battalion, (such) regiment, the base battalion.

The orders having been communicated, and the proper dispositions having been made in each regiment, the general causes the forward to be sounded.

When in two or three lines, the second and third lines preserve their positions relative to the first line.

To Halt.

472. The general causes the halt to be sounded, which is repeated and each regiment is halted.

To March to the Rear.

473. The general sends orders: March to the rear, (such) battalion, (such) regiment, the base battalion.

Each colonel causes his regiment to face to the rear and gives the preparatory commands to march in line.

The general causes the forward to be sounded.

The brigade being in two lines, the base battalion will be in the last second line, now the first. The designation of the battalion and regiment refers to its position in line when marching to the rear.

474. The line of platoon columns, line of masses or line of columns of fours marches according to the same principles as when in line.

To March by the Flank.

475. Being in line or line of columns, the general sends orders: March by the right (or left) flank.

Each colonel commands: 1. Fours right; 2. MARCH; 3. Battalions, 4. HALT. The general then causes the forward to be sounded.

When in more than one line, the lines retain their former designations; the first battalion of the first line is the base battalion; the other line or lines maintain the same relative positions as at the beginning of the movement.

476. To re-form the line when in line of platoon columns, line of masses, or line of columns of fours, the general sends orders: Re-form line.

Each colonel forms line.

477. When at close interval, the general sends orders: Re-form line, (such) battalion, (such) regiment, the base battalion.

The colonel of the designated regiment causes it to take deploying intervals and form line; the other colonels cause their regiments to move by the flank until opposite their positions, take deploying intervals, and form line.

Change of Front.

478. Changes of front are usually executed by forming in column of fours and then forming front into line, or front into line, faced to the rear.

If in two or three lines, the simplest means are used for moving the second and third lines to their new positions.

THE DIVISION.

479. The division consists of three brigades of infantry and two or more batteries of artillery, but the rules prescribed are applicable to a less or greater number; it is commanded by a major general.

The principles prescribed for the evolutions of the brigade apply to the division.

480. In line, the division commander takes post one hundred and fifty paces in front of the center of the division; in column, at the head of the division.

481. The brigades are designated, in line, right, center, and left; or, if one be in rear, right, left, and rear; in column, leading, center, and rear.

Unless otherwise directed by the division commander, the brigades are posted according to the rank of brigade commanders in the manner prescribed for posting regiments in brigades.

482. The division is formed in one, two, or three lines, by brigade, and each brigade is given one of the formations prescribed in Brigade Drill.

The interval between brigades is seventy-two paces, which is increased when interval is left for artillery.

483. The orders of the division commander are communicated through staff officers; the orders should cover the following points: The particular formation for each brigade and its point of rest; the direction in which the line is to extend; the distance between lines and the point of rest for each line; the name of the brigade commander or the permanent number of the brigade will be mentioned.

THE CORPS.

484. The corps consists of three divisions, one or more regiments of cavalry, and one corps artillery, which is in addition to the divisional artillery.

The principles prescribed for the evolutions of the division apply to the corps or a larger command.

SALUTE WITH THE HAND.

485. The salute for officers is the same as in Par. 293. The left hand is used only when the right is engaged. Officers and men, when saluting, look toward the person saluted. Enlisted men salute with the hand farthest from the officer, giving the salute six paces before passing the officer and holding the hand at the visor until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed.

The right salute (Par. 293) is made six paces before passing the officer, holding the hand at the shoulder until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed.

Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions.

ABOUT FACE FOR OFFICERS.

486. At the command about, carry the toe of the right foot about eight inches to the rear and three inches to the left of the left heel, without changing the position of the left foot.

At the command face, turn upon the left heel and right toe, face to the rear, and replace the right heel by the side of the left.

Enlisted men out of ranks may use the about face prescribed for officers.

MANUAL OF THE SWORD.

487. 1. Draw, 2. SWORD.

At the command draw, unhook the sword with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring; grasp the scabbard with the left hand at the upper band, bring the hilt a little forward, seize the gripe with the right hand, and draw the blade six inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand.

At the command sword, draw the sword quickly, raising the arm to its full extent, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the sword, edge down, in a straight line with the arm, and make a slight pause; hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb through the upper ring, fingers supporting it, and drop the left hand by the side; at the same time drop the right hand to the side and bring the back of the blade in a vertical position against the shoulder, back of the gripe to the rear, the arm extended without constraint, the thumb and forefinger embracing the gripe, the left side of the gripe with the thumb against the thigh, the other fingers extended and joined in rear of the gripe. This is the position of carry sword.

Officers, mounted, unhook the sword before mounting, and, in the first motion of draw sword, reach with the right hand over the bridle hand, and without the aid of the bridle hand draw the sword as before; the right hand at the carry rests on the right thigh.

488. When publishing orders, the sword is held suspended from the right wrist by the sword knot; when the sword knot is used, it is placed on the wrist before drawing sword, and taken off after returning sword.

489. 1. Present, 2. SWORD (or ARMS).

At the command present, carry the sword to the front, base of the hilt as high as the chin and six inches in front of the neck, edge to the left, point six inches further to the front than the hilt, thumb extended on the left of the gripe, all the fingers grasping the gripe.

At the command sword, lower the sword, point to the front and near the ground, edge to the left, hand by the side, thumb on left of gripe, arm extended.

1. Carry, 2. SWORD (or ARMS).

Resume the carry.

In rendering honors with troops, officers execute the first motion of the salute at the command present, the second motion at the command arms; on



Pl. 90, Par. 489.



Pl. 90, Par. 489.

listed men with the first motion at the sword is returned to command: 1. Carry, 2. SWORD (or ARMS).

Drop the point of point on or near the thumb on back of the hand at the command ARMS, resume the carry.

491. When arms order, the officers and sword drawn execute

492. The sword is while marching at position; swords are when arms are or right shoulder.

493. 1. Parade, 2. REST.

Being at the order, clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost, point of sword on or near the ground in front of the center of the body, edge to the right.

At the command attention, resume the order.

494. In marching in double time, the sword is carried diagonally across the breast, edge to the front; the left hand steadies the scabbard.

495. Officers on all duties under arms draw and return sword without waiting for any command. All commands to soldiers under arms are given with the sword drawn.

496. 1. Return, 2. SWORD.

At the command return, carry the right hand opposite to and six inches from the left shoulder, sword vertical, edge to the left; at the same time unhook and lower the scabbard with the left hand, and grasp it at the upper band.

At the command sword, lower the blade and pass it across and along the left arm, point to the rear; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard, and return the blade; free the wrist from the sword knot (if inserted in it), turn the head to the front, and drop the right hand by the side; at the same time hook up the sword with the left hand, and drop the left hand by the side.

Officers, mounted, return sword without using the left hand; the sword is hooked up on dismounting.

497. At inspection, enlisted men with the sword drawn execute the first motion of present sword, and turn the wrist to show both sides of the blade, resuming the carry when the inspector has passed.

Modifications.

Announced June 17, 1895.

489. Being at the order or carry: Present, 2. SWORD (or arms).

At the command present, raise and carry the sword to the front, base of hilt as high as the chin, and six inches in front of the neck, edge to the left, point six inches further to the front than the hilt, thumb extended on the left of the gripe, all the fingers grasping the gripe.

At the command sword, lower the sword; point to the front and near the ground, edge to the left, hand by the side, thumb on the left gripe, arm extended.

In rendering honors with troops, officers execute the first motion of the salute at the command present, the second motion at the command arms; enlisted men with the sword drawn execute the first motion at the command arms.

490. 1. Order, 2. SWORDS (or arms).

Drop the point of the sword to or near the ground, edge down, thumb on back of gripe.

Being at the present sword, should the next command be order arms, officers execute order swords; if it be right shoulder arms they execute carry swords.

THE COLOR.

Manual of the Color.

498. At a carry, the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling at the right hip; the right hand grasps the pike at the height of the shoulder.

At the order, the heel of the pike rests on the ground near the right toe, the right hand holding the pike in a vertical position.

At parade rest, the heel of the pike is on the ground, as at the order; the pike is held with both hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost.

The order is resumed at the command attention.

The left hand assists the right when necessary.

The carry is the habitual position when the troops are at a carry, right shoulder, or trail.

The carry, order, and parade rest are executed with the troops.

The color salute—Being at the carry, slip the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lower the pike by straightening the arm to the front.

The color salutes in the ceremony Escort of the Color, and when saluting an officer entitled to the honor, as prescribed in Par. 422 to 427, Army Regulations, 1889, but in no other case.

If marching, the salute is executed when at six paces from the officer entitled to the salute; the carry is resumed when six paces beyond him.

At a halt, the salute is executed at the command present arms; the carry is resumed at the command carry arms.

Color Guard.

499. In each regiment there is a color guard, composed of one sergeant, who is the color bearer, and two experienced soldiers selected by the colonel.

The color is with the battalion designated by the colonel, usually the second, or the first if there be but two battalions.

Six Strong Words.

(Criticism.)

"You may be well ready, Gridley," That phrase of Commodore Dewey's, as the Olympia, steaming slowly, was getting the range of her guns on the Spanish fleet, is likely to be long quoted and widely remembered.

At the time it was uttered, it was a little oblong bit about the size of an oyster-cracker, but square-cornered. Thus the soldier is not obliged to imperil his teeth as of yore in biting from the coffee before getting a mouthful. Baked in this modern way it is more friable and easier to chew.

Hardtack Then and Now.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

The "hardtack" which is being supplied to our volunteers—some of it, at least—is a different article from the great round wheaten slabs which fed our armies during the war of the rebellion.

That supplied to the regiments now in camp is made of little oblong bits about the size of an oyster-cracker, but square-cornered. Thus the soldier is not obliged to imperil his teeth as of yore in biting from the coffee before getting a mouthful. Baked in this modern way it is more friable and easier to chew.

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WHAT TO EXPECT.

Some Features of The National Tribune for the Current Year.

We have sent to the front as our special war correspondent Maj. Henry Romeyn. He is heard from in this week's issue. His record as a soldier and his talents as a writer warrant great expectations.

We have made arrangements for a series of special articles from the pen of Miss Kathleen Blake, the only woman granted a passport by the War Department to accompany the Army to Cuba. She is a well-known writer and a bright, practical, woman who will treat of the social and economic side of life in Cuba. All who are interested in the Cuba of the future would do well to read her articles carefully.

We shall also have a frequent letter from Asst. Surg. Guy C. M. Godfrey, of the U. S. Light Artillery. Awake and imbued with the spirit of this enterprising age, we have stopped at nothing in the way of trouble and expense to secure attractions.

Our object is to enlist the largest army of readers marshaled under the flag of any publisher in America.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a current review of the great questions which occupy men's thoughts from week to week. The interests of the Nation are paramount, and therefore such important matters as the Spanish-American war, Hawaiian annexation, British complications, and Alaskan gold discoveries are treated in a cyclopedic manner as they arise.

With all these features THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a pictorial paper, illustrated as well as any monthly magazine. We are now publishing

The Story of Paul Jones. By Augustus Buell, author of "The Cannoneer." This writer needs no introduction, as his place in the regards of the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is established.

A File of Infantrymen. By John McElroy. The most trenchant review of the events of the war period extant. A complete history.

Fighting Them Over. Brief stories of thrilling incidents contributed by soldiers themselves.

The Forbes War Pictures. The truest and most spirited sketches of army life produced by any artist of the war.

Uncle Snowball. Pussanot Rekollekshuns of an Army Cook. A series of inimitable sketches depicting the ludicrous side of camp life.

Napoleon and His Marshals. By J. T. Headley. Splendidly illustrated.

Si Kleg as a Veteran. One of the most popular stories ever written.

When the regimental color is paraded it is carried by a sergeant selected by the colonel; he takes his place on the left of the color bearer and conforms to his movements, remaining on his left, except when in column of fours with the file closers on the left flank, in which case the regimental color is on the right.

The color, kept at the office or quarters of the colonel, is escorted by the color guard, marching in one rank, the color bearer in the center, to the color company on its parade ground; and in like manner back to its place of deposit.

The color guard, at the command of the color bearer, presents arms on receiving and on parting with the color; in the latter case, the color guard returns to the carry at the command of the senior member of the guard.

THE BAND.

500. The band is formed in two or more ranks, with sufficient intervals between the men and distances between the ranks to permit a free use of the instruments.

The field music, when united, forms with and in rear of the band; when the band is not present, the posts, movements, and duties of the field music are the same as prescribed for the band; when a musician is in charge, his post is on the right of the front rank. When the battalion or regiment wheels about by fours, the band executes the counter-march; when this battalion or regiment executes right, left, or about face, the band faces in the same manner.

In marching, the different ranks dress to the right. In executing open ranks, each rank of the band takes the distance of three paces from the rank next in front; the drum major verifies the alignment.

The field music sounds the march, flourishes, or ruffles, and to the color at the signal of the drum major.

Instructions for the Drum Major.

501. The drum major is two paces in front of the center of the front rank, and gives the signals or commands for the movements of the band as for a squad, substituting in the commands band for squad.

The staff is held in the right hand, hand below the chin, back to the front, head of the staff near the hand, ferrule pointing upward and to the right. After each signal the staff is restored to this position.

Signals of the Drum Major.

To play—Face toward the band and extend the right arm to its full length in the direction of the staff.